

NATIONAL HONEY REPORT



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Department of
Agriculture

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Fruit and Vegetable Programs
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CORRECTION... The Volume for Reports Number 1 & 2 should have read XXIII

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HONEY MARKET FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH, 2004

IN VOLUMES OF 10,000 POUNDS OR GREATER UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

- REPORT INCLUDES BOTH NEW AND OLD CROP HONEY -

ARKANSAS	- Soybean, extra light amber, \$1.00 ---- Soybean, light amber, \$1.00
CALIFORNIA	- Alfalfa, white, \$1.48 ----- Alfalfa, extra light amber, \$1.33 - Buckwheat, light amber, \$1.28 - Clover, white, \$1.48 - Cotton/Alfalfa, extra light and light amber, \$1.00 – 1.05 - Mixed Flowers, light amber, \$1.00 – 1.10 (higher price, delayed payment) - Orange Blossom, white, \$1.48 ----- Orange Blossom, extra light amber, \$1.32 - Sage, white, \$1.40 – 1.50
FLORIDA	- Gallberry, extra light amber, \$1.40 ----- Gallberry, cut comb, \$1.40 - Orange Blossom, extra light amber, \$1.40 - Wildflowers, extra light amber, 89¢-\$1.30 <u>NEW CROP</u> - Orange Blossom, water white, \$1.30-1.40 ----- Orange Blossom, white, \$1.20-1.30
IDAHO	- Alfalfa, white, \$1.45 ----- light amber, \$1.20 - Clover, white, \$1.38 – 1.39 ----- Clover, extra light amber, \$1.18 - Mountain Laurel, amber, 94¢
KANSAS	- Alfalfa, light amber, \$1.14 - Clover, light amber, \$1.07
LOUISIANA	- Soybean, light amber, \$1.0
MINNESOTA	- Clover, white, \$1.39 – 1.50 (small lots)
MONTANA	- Clover, white, \$1.44 – 1.50
NEBRASKA	- Alfalfa, white, \$1.39 ----- Alfalfa, extra light amber, \$1.34 ----- Alfalfa, light amber, \$1.24 - Clover, white, \$1.49
NORTH DAKOTA	- Alfalfa, extra light amber, \$1.38 - Clover, white, \$1.49 - Clover, extra light amber, \$1.39 - Clover, light amber, \$1.30 - Meltor Honey, dark amber, 60¢
OHIO	- Clover, light amber, \$1.35 - Meltor Honey, dark amber, 39¢
OREGON	- Alfalfa, extra light amber, \$1.33* ----- Alfalfa, light amber, \$1.23 ----- Alfalfa, amber, \$1.23 - Clover, white, \$1.48 ----- Clover, extra light amber, \$1.33 – 1.48* <i>*small lots</i>

SOUTH DAKOTA	- Alfalfa, extra light amber, \$1.24* - - - - - Alfalfa, light amber, \$1.04*
	- Clover, white, \$1.30 – 1.40 - - - - - Clover, extra light amber, \$1.20 – 1.40
	- Clover, light amber, \$1.00 – 1.30*
	- Mixed Flowers, light amber, \$1.20*
	<i>*small lots/some prev. commitments</i>
WISCONSIN	- Clover, white, \$1.40 – 1.41

Prices paid to Canadian beekeepers for unprocessed, bulk honey by packers and importers in U. S. currency, f.o.b. shipping point. Containers included unless otherwise stated. Duty and crossing charges extra – Cents per pound.

PROVINCE N/A	- Canola, white, \$1.31 - \$1.41
	- Canola, extra light amber, \$1.24 – 1.38
	<i>*small lot</i>
	- Canola, light amber, \$1.14 (small lot)

Prices paid to importers for bulk honey, duty paid, containers included, cents per pound ex-dock or point of entry unless otherwise stated.

EAST COAST	BRAZIL	- Mixed Flowers, extra light amber, \$1.34
	BULGARIA	- Mixed Flowers, extra light amber, \$1.24
	INDIA	- Mixed Flowers, extra light amber, \$1.17
		- Mixed Flowers, light amber, 98¢ - \$1.17
		- Mixed Flowers, amber, 98¢
		- Rapeseed, white, \$1.18
	PERU	- Mixed Flowers, white, \$1.24
	ROMANIA	- Mixed Flowers, extra light amber, \$1.15
	UKRAINE	- Canola, light amber, \$1.14
		- Mixed Flowers, white, \$1.15
- Mixed Flowers, extra light amber, \$1.24		
- Mixed Flowers, light amber, \$1.14		
- Sunflowers, white, \$1.25		
URUGUAY	- Mixed Flowers, extra light amber, \$1.14	
VIETNAM	- Mixed Flowers, light amber, 91¢	
WEST COAST	VIETNAM	- Mixed Flowers, light amber, 98¢

COLONY, HONEY PLANT AND MARKET CONDITIONS DURING MARCH, 2004

ALABAMA ♦♦♦

Honey bees in Alabama are in better shape this year than in many years past because our beekeepers are following scientific recommendations for management more closely and because we had a mild winter. Abundant stores of pollen and nectar are available to the bees so feeding has not been necessary. Our beekeepers treated for mites in January and February and have now removed the treatments. Alabama experienced the driest March ever recorded but the rains finally came in time for the bees not to suffer. We are recommending, as always, that our beekeepers provide adequate water sources for their bees over the summer. The list of plant materials that bees are robbing from is immense and diverse. It is spring in Alabama and everything is in full bloom.

APPALACHIAN DISTRICT – (MD, PA, VA, WV) ♦♦♦

After an extremely cold winter (record and prolonged low temperatures) with average snow cover, beekeepers and inspectors are reporting heavy losses. Early estimates range from 55%-75%. Losses are mostly due to starvation. Out of the 31 days in January, 22 were below 32°F. Also, the bees went into the fall/winter period with low stores due to a very wet, cool summer and fall. The pollinators that remained in the area during the winter also experienced heavy losses due to the winter temps and increased stress these bees are under. In a small portion of eastern West Virginia losses were not as heavy and this is being attributed to increased colony handling education and diligence on the part of beekeepers. Beekeepers are replacing losses with packaged bees and purchasing nucs. With the onset of spring-like warm temperatures in March, bees in the southern part of the District have been foraging on a good maple and willow flow and beekeepers are splitting bees this week. Apricots, peaches, pears and cherries are in full bloom in that area at this time. Maples and willows are currently blooming in the Northern part of the District, which are usually about 1-2 weeks behind the southern part of the District.

ARIZONA ♦♦♦

Temperatures were well above normal for most of the month with high temperatures generally 15-20 degrees above normal in most parts of the state early in month and 10-15 degrees above normal late. Several rainfalls occurred but drought conditions still exist. Due to above normal temperatures reports of swarms of Africanized bees reported in Southeastern Arizona earlier in spring than normal. Bees worked desert and fruit bloom.

CALIFORNIA ♦♦♦

Late winter storms moved across the State the first week of March, bringing widespread, heavy rainshowers and several inches of new snow to the mountains. Temperatures were near normal except in the Sacramento Valley where Redding set a record-low of 34 degrees. The next two weeks were unseasonably warm and dry as several high-pressure systems settled over the State. From the 8th to the 13th, Sacramento set or tied five record highs, including a maximum of 82 degrees on the 13th. During the same time, several locations in South-Central, California were setting records with temperatures in the upper 80's to mid-90's. The entire state recorded highs from 7-16 degrees above normal with little to no precipitation. Some relief came the last week of March when light rain fell, mainly along the north coast and temperatures dropped to near normal.

Most nectarine orchards were in full bloom the beginning of March along with apricot, cherry, peach, plum and almond trees. Because of the warm temperatures, petals began to fall the second week in March. The weather during pollination was generally good so a favorable good fruit set is expected. By the end of the month, apples and pears were also in full bloom and oranges were finishing up about ten days to two weeks early. Vetch, manzanita and toyon were also wild plants available for pollen and nectar. The orange crop is predicted to be about to slightly above normal. Some beekeepers are finding it harder and harder to keep their bees healthy because the approved treatments for mites is not working as well because bees are becoming resistant.

The price of honey along with a shortage of bees for almond pollination caused an increase in the number of hives being stolen this year. Some beekeepers have begun using microchips which are sealed in the wood so they aren't seen by potential thieves.

Wax handlers are only taking raw product in for trade only. Queen breeders and package dealers report business was good as shipments began in March. Attractive honey prices, bees losses and theft has increased the demand for queens and packages this year.

Honey packers report the orange crop came in very fast this year. They also reported sales were good but competition from cheaper Chinese honey could cause a decline in the price of domestic honey.

COLORADO ♦♦♦

The weather in March was warm and dry. Areas on the East side of the Continental Divide are very dry, still deep in drought. Winter survival has been a little better than normal. Larger operators are bringing their hives back from California and Texas, with a few still remaining in Texas. They are gathering nectar from Mesquite and Catsclaw in Texas. In Colorado there isn't much nectar but they are gathering pollen from maples, willows, and Chinese elms. Apple blossoms are expected to open by mid-April.

FLORIDA ♦♦♦

In the central and southern parts of the state, the citrus flow is over. This year, the flow was excellent overall.

The lack of moisture aided nectar production. In the panhandle area of the state, the Ti Ti bloom suffered greatly from the windy conditions. Tupelo will be the next major nectar source in the panhandle. The tupelo bloom should start a little earlier this year than it did last year.

Most of the bees that came down for the winter have returned to their northern locations.

GEORGIA ♦♦♦

Colonies around the state are in generally good condition. Late in the month in South Georgia, most colonies were able to sustain themselves with pollen and nectar gathered from spring ti-ti and wild mustards along with miscellaneous wildflowers. Earlier in the month, red maple had also been a food source. Late in the month, in Central and North Georgia, most colonies were sustaining themselves on pollen and nectar gathered from wild mustard and miscellaneous wildflowers. Earlier in the month, red maple had also been a food source. All around the state, but on a decreasing trend as the month progressed, beekeepers continued to feed sugar and/or corn syrup to their colonies on the basis of need. The spring population build-up continued to progress all over the state. Weather during March for the most part featured warm days with cool nights. Moisture levels around the state were barely adequate as the month ended.

IDAHO ♦♦♦

All the bees are back from California and some have headed to Washington to pollinate apples. Some of the hives will be moved to Montana for honey production (alfalfa and sweet clover) later in April. Some of the hives suffered heavier losses than usual, due to the mites. There is some concern that the mites may have become immune to the strips the apiarists have been using. The hives that have remained in Idaho have been worked over by beekeepers and fed if necessary. The weather was beautiful in March with many days in the upper 60s and lower 70s. There has been very little precipitation but there is still some snow in the mountains. The wind has been quite strong in some areas. Some of the Dandelions bloomed but then dried out before the bees could gather much from them. In other areas, where the wind hasn't been quite so strong, the bees have been gathering pollen from Dandelions and other early wild flowers. Some apiarists have started rearing Queen cells for the new colonies.

ILLINOIS ♦♦♦

Beekeepers discontinued supplemental feeding activities as spring-like temperatures returned to the state. The honeybee colonies have been working dandelion, magnolia, maple and some wildflowers in the southern sections. Overwintering losses were reported lighter than normal due to good mite treatment management and a mild winter. Frequent rainfall has produced adequate moisture for spring growth. Honeybees had numerous cleansing flights early in the month which aided colony strength.

Beekeepers reported some packages were expected to arrive in central areas late in the month while southern sections had added packages earlier, ahead of the spring flow.

Honey demand at retail was good and few bulk sale prices paid by packers were good.

INDIANA ♦♦♦

Beekeepers checked their colonies while mild spring conditions returned to the state. The temperatures have moderated with some reports of highs in the mid-70's over the state by mid-month. Around most of the state, the bees were reported to be in good condition as colonies had overwintered well, because most beekeepers treated their bees.

Weather conditions were good for the colonies as frequent rainfall and warmer temperatures supplied pollen and nectar sources. Bees have been working magnolia and pussywillow late in the month. By mid-month, a few dandelions and maple trees were beginning to bloom which the bees have been working.

Some beekeepers and packers reported interest in bulk honey as very little honey was left in beekeepers hands.

LOUISIANA ♦♦♦

Pollen and nectar sources were clover, locust and willow, citrus in the lower part of the state, wild flowers, henbit, yellow top, buttercup and privet. Bee colonies are mostly in good to excellent condition. Weather conditions were good; moisture should be good for production unless there is a late cold spell. Honey flow is excellent at this time. Supply and demand is both good. Points of interest include, detection of ultra filtered honey which should make the price move back up.

MINNESOTA ♦♦♦

The Minnesota Department of Agriculture wants all beekeepers to register with the state. Beekeepers are required to submit their annual registration forms by April 15. Last year the state registered 458 beekeepers and 120,739 bee colonies. Minnesota ranks fifth in the nation in honey production, generating 8.5 million pounds of honey valued at more than \$12 million annually. Honey bees also are the primary pollinators for about one-third of the nation's food supply.

MISSISSIPPI ♦♦♦

Colonies were in generally good condition in the southern portion of the state but only in fairly good condition north of that region. In the southern portion of the state, colonies were sustaining themselves on pollen and nectar gathered from spring ti-ti and willow trees. In the central and northern portions of the state, some colonies were continuing to be fed sugar and/or corn syrup on the basis of need. However, colonies in those areas were starting to become more self-sufficient toward the end of the month with willow and oak trees along with yellow buttercup serving as sources of pollen and nectar. Colonies all around the state were progressing with spring population build-up during March. The honey flow began in the southern portion of the state in latter March but is not expected to begin further north until at least mid April. For the state as a whole, weather during March was warmer and drier than most years. Moisture conditions remained adequate due to the excessively wet weather of the previous month.

MISSOURI ♦♦♦

Beekeepers around the state report that winter conditions were favorable. The colonies and hives suffered no significant loss. Bees have been well fed and maintained normal populations. Many bees have been active in California and Florida.

Weather condition in the eastern part of the state reached high of 78 degrees and low of 26 degrees. Average temperatures were about 52 degrees. Precipitation was about 3 inches of rain fall.

The Western section reached a high of 69 and a low of 27. Average temperature was about 46 degrees. Precipitation was about 4 inches of rainfall. The state ended in cool temperatures near freezing.

Beekeepers are anticipating some activity next month. Bees are in good shape.

MONTANA ♦♦♦

A cold front with light precipitation dominated Montana's weather the last week of February and first week of March as temperatures across the state averaged 10 degrees below normal. Late that first week, strong, 100 mph winds across Logan Pass on the Rockies front range were recorded as warmer weather displaced the cold. Record highs were recorded March 8th in Great Falls, Billings, and Helena, at 66, 70, 65 degrees respectively. Temperatures cooled slightly several days later but remained above normal with below normal freeze and snowfall for the rest of the month. Temperatures remained cool enough that no major flooding has occurred yet with the early spring thaw.

Bees in Montana were reported to be in good condition with a 5 percent winter kill as beekeepers were just starting to open hives from their winter packs late in the month. Migratory beekeepers were busy in California as the almond bloom was nearly finished, and they prepared to move their hives north to the fruit orchards of Washington State and Oregon before returning home late in April.

NEBRASKA, KANSAS & IOWA ♦♦♦

Beekeepers report that routine maintenance of the colonies and hives have been normal, no significant loss. The colony remains healthy. Populations are normal. Expected bee field activity is projected next month.

Weather condition in Nebraska increased 5 degrees above normal to 15 degrees above normal by the end of the month. Precipitation came in the form of snow and rain with largest amount in the southeast.

Kansas experienced warm temperatures during each week. Cool weather occurred during the later days of the month. Weather conditions in Iowa were rainy and even a mid-month snow storm. Temperatures averaged 41 degrees 4.6 degrees above normal. The high reached 67 and the low was 6 degrees. Precipitation totaled 3.5 inches nearly 2 inches above normal.

NEW ENGLAND ♦♦♦

March started out with a continuation of the weather patterns seen throughout the winter. The temperature averaged about 2 degrees above normal with most days ranging from the mid 30s to low 40s. Precipitation stayed below normal. By the end of the month temperatures climbed into the 50s with a high of 68 reached on the 26th.

Beekeepers report that mortality rates are high as many hives went into the winter with small clusters and low honey stores, demand for packaged bees and nucs are high and demand for honey remains strong.

NORTH CAROLINA ♦♦♦

The month of March was a mix of spring weather, with higher and lower temperatures. However, it has proven to be a dryer than normal month for the state of North Carolina. Some areas of North Carolina are beginning to get concerned about the dry weather that has been experienced for the past several months and are placing it in the “Abnormally Dry” category, which is the first of the five drought levels. Bee colonies have experienced a rough winter, with higher than normal losses. Even with the dry weather, soil conditions remain favorable for the spring blooming season. The colonies that have survived are looking good at this point and apiary specialists are hoping we are past the worst part.

Bees have been working the maple trees and the smaller ground plants are now coming in and providing a fair amount of pollen, however, beekeepers were encouraged to continue checking for feed. Also, beekeepers have been cautioned to keep a close watch for Varroa mites and tracheal mites. These two mites contributed to the high losses this year. With a shortage of bees, growers are concerned about fulfilling pollination contracts now that the blueberry crop is blooming.

Honey sales have remained good with supplies light.

NORTH & SOUTH DAKOTA ♦♦♦

March began with wet conditions and cold temperatures, especially in North Dakota. From February 29th to March 1st, Rapid City, South Dakota received 13.2” of snow. Elsewhere, daily-record precipitation totals were reported when some areas recorded 9 to 1.02”. The next three weeks were fairly mild and dry. On the 26th, daily-record rainfall was again reported in Heron, South Dakota when they received 1.52”. The next day, heavy rain and melting snow caused some lowland flooding in eastern, North Dakota. Despite the last rainfall, many producers feel that more rain is needed to improve soil moisture levels. At the end of March, subsoil moisture was only 38% adequate in South Dakota.

The bees are reported to be in good condition as a few warm, sunny days allowed for cleansing flights and gathering of pollen from early dandelions. Winter losses are estimated at around 25% which is about normal. Earlier in March, most beekeepers were continuing to add sugar syrup to the colonies to keep the bees healthy until spring. Hives remained stacked and covered in pastures and nearby protected areas.

A few bees remained in Texas through March. They are also reported to be in good condition and were able to take regular flights. Splits were made and second stories were added where needed.

OKLAHOMA ♦♦♦

Pollen and nectar sources were elm, cedar, dandelions, red bud trees, wild plums, pears, peaches, apples, henbit and spring beauty. Bee colonies are in good condition. Weather conditions are good. There doesn't seem to be many problems with Varroa Mites this spring. Many of the beekeepers are using the IPM screen bottom boards. 50-75 members attend meetings each month. Honey is scarce this time of year and selling from \$8.00 to \$10.00 per quart.

For South West Oklahoma cotton and alfalfa are common. Some bee tree, vitex and other miscellaneous shrubs are also a source of pollen and nectar. Bee colony condition is good and improving after several years of poor conditions from Varroa Mites. Industry may be rebounding somewhat. Weather is always a major limiting factor, but currently very good. Presently, there has been adequate rainfall which has contributed to good plant growing conditions. Honey flow is average. Supplies are down somewhat but demand is still high.

OREGON ♦♦♦

Despite good snow pack over the winter months, recent weeks have been relatively dry with short periods of precipitation and some unseasonably warm weather. With the warmer weather, bees are being moved into the orchards as cherry trees have started to bloom with apple and pear buds starting to break in the Willamette and lower Hood River valleys.

TENNESSEE ♦♦♦

The bees are in relatively good shape coming out of the winter. Some brood build-up has begun. Off and on cold spells has chilled some broods, but overall the hives seem in good condition. A few hives have needed feeding, depending on stores left last fall. Mite treatments were performed as usual. Hive inspections indicated no visual signs of disease. Several small hive beetles were seen, but no damage noted. Weather conditions were too warm then too cold. We had a week of temps in the 70's and this week our temps have not exceeded 52 degrees with lows in the high 30's. Rainfall has been almost ideal. There was some nectar being gathered but not much. Pollen seems to be available. Likely from red bud trees, daffodils, dandelions, henbit, maple, flowering cherry and other sources.

TEXAS ♦♦♦

Good winter rains and early warm weather have provided conditions for a good honey flow during the next few months. The earliest sources of pollen and nectar are wildflowers, cats claw, agarita and huisache. No freezes were recorded and many of the beekeepers started feeding their bees in January, even though there was honey carried over in some colonies. Many colonies are doing well. Won't know the honey flow for a few weeks. If there is a good cats claw flow, extraction could begin in April and get the second crop in the summer. Beekeepers, in the area where Huajillo or Guajillo is prevalent, will start extracting in late May or early June. Later summer production of mesquite honey is also possible. The supply of local honey will continue to be limited. Many are beekeepers bottle and sell their own honey and have been getting between \$6.00 and \$8.00 per quart.

Local interest last month includes some crews clearing brush ran over several colonies of feral bees, creating some problems for the neighborhood. The swarming season will begin in the next few weeks and there could be plenty of negative news reports about honeybees.

UTAH ♦♦♦

Most of the bees are back from California and some are heading to Washington to pollinate the apple crop. Winter losses in general were fewer than normal, except for those that remained in Utah for the winter. Most beekeepers appear to have a handle on the mites as losses due to mites were better than most years. The weather was unseasonably warm in March and the bees are able to get some cleansing flights in. There aren't many sources of nectar so the hives are still being fed. Since the weather has been so warm, the fruit trees are beginning to blossom, about 10 days ahead of normal.

WASHINGTON ♦♦♦

The first week in March was cool with occasional rain and snow showers in the mountains. On the 8th, the southeast corner of the State set a daily record when they reached 74 degrees and for five days, had a high of 68 degrees. During the same time, the Washington coast experienced a daily-record total of 2.03" of rain. The next week was fairly mild and dry but on the 25th, daily-record rains were recorded in Wenatchee when they received nearly an inch.

March was good for the bees in Western Washington as the mild temperatures and frequent sunny days brought an early bloom in numerous plants and trees, even some that don't usually bloom until May. The cleansing flights and available supplies of nectar and pollen kept sustaining the bees and helped to build-up much sooner than normal.

Most bees wintered in Eastern Washington were also reported to be doing very well because of the mild temperatures and abundance of pollen from willows, dandelions, buttercups, maples and tulips. Some of these floral sources were about two weeks ahead of normal. There were losses, some heavy, the first part of March and the extremely cold temperatures the end of February made the colonies too weak to survive a second cold snap. Other causes were reported to be from poorly queens and unknown mite problems. There is currently a big demand for packages because of winter losses.

Bees that were taken to California for the almond pollination had excellent build-up which made them very strong for the fruit pollination in Washington. Many orchards were blooming ahead of normal, especially apples, which caused a shortage of trucks to get the bees from California to Washington.

WISCONSIN ♦♦♦

Colonies were reported overwintering well across the state. Supplemental feeding activities tapered off in the southern section as spring growth had started bloom and pollen. Beekeepers checked their hives by mid-month as temperatures began to warm.

Honey production figures were released for 2003 and honey production was down fourteen percent as expected. In 2002 honey production was 6.6 million pounds while 2003 production was reported at 5.7 million pounds. This was reflected in yield per colony which has shown a decline from 95 pounds in 2002 to 77 pounds in 2003. However, Wisconsin colonies increased from 70,000 in 2002 to 74,000 in 2003. Due to an early spring beekeepers are hoping the spring flow will this year.

Honey demand was good in the retail sector. Little honey was reported in beekeepers hands. Bulk movement was slow due to short supplies.

U. S. EXPORTS OF HONEY BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION, QUANTITY & VALUE

	J A N U A R Y 2 0 0 4		Y E A R T O D A T E 2 0 0 4	
	QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE
	Kilograms	Dollars	Kilograms	Dollars
COMB HONEY & HONEY PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE ----- DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE				
The Bahamas	1,588	3,710	1,588	3,710
Hong Kong	1,524	5,520	1,524	5,520
Israel	19,200	10,236	19,200	10,236
Japan	4,105	11,796	4,105	11,796
Korea, Republic of	2,012	2,638	2,012	2,638
Kuwait	35,817	53,383	35,817	53,383
Netherlands Antilles (ex. Aruba)	852	4,076	852	4,076
Philippines	5,599	16,903	5,599	16,903
Saudi Arabia	142,800	187,313	142,800	187,313
Turkey	1,500	2,637	1,500	2,637
United Arab Emirates	60,802	79,755	60,802	79,755
SUB-TOTAL	275,799	377,967	275,799	377,967
HONEY, NATURAL, NOT ELSEWHERE INDICATED OR SPECIFIED ----- DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE				
Barbados	708	3,100	708	3,100
Bermuda	628	3,121	628	3,121
Canada	21,558	52,194	21,558	52,194
Chile	22,786	56,203	22,786	56,203
Costa Rica	4,643	17,331	4,643	17,331
Indonesia	16,819	39,600	16,819	39,600
Israel	38,400	20,472	38,400	20,472
Korea, Republic of	1,120	7,814	1,120	7,814
Philippines	559	2,527	559	2,527
SUB-TOTAL	107,221	202,362	107,221	202,362
GRAND TOTAL	383,020	580,329	383,020	580,329

U. S. IMPORTS OF HONEY BY COUNTRY, QUANTITY AND VALUE

COUNTRY	J A N U A R Y 2 0 0 4			Y E A R T O D A T E 2 0 0 4		
	QUANTITY	CUSTOMS	C.I.F.	QUANTITY	CUSTOMS	C.I.F.
	kilograms	VALUE	VALUE	kilograms	VALUE	VALUE
		dollars	dollars		dollars	dollars
NATURAL HONEY, NOT PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE --- WHITE						
Brazil	161,779	463,085	482,694	161,779	463,085	482,694
Canada	634,147	2,095,926	2,114,401	634,147	2,095,926	2,114,401
China, Peoples Rep. of	1,397,855	2,446,726	2,601,604	1,397,855	2,446,726	2,601,604
India	147,687	223,200	240,200	147,687	223,200	240,200
Mexico	19,206	51,657	52,857	19,206	51,657	52,857
Pakistan	19,000	30,400	33,418	19,000	30,400	33,418
Peru	18,850	46,451	48,360	18,850	46,451	48,360
Poland	37,700	91,554	94,024	37,700	91,554	94,024
Russian Federation	17,880	30,396	34,896	17,880	30,396	34,896
Spain	435	5,272	5,349	435	5,272	5,349
Ukraine	19,321	43,788	46,218	19,321	43,788	46,218
United Kingdom	5,062	12,439	13,022	5,062	12,439	13,022
SUB-TOTAL	2,478,922	5,540,894	5,767,043	2,478,922	5,540,894	5,767,043

IMPORTS continued

NATURAL HONEY, NOT PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE - - - EXTRA LIGHT AMBER

Brazil	17,941	41,264	43,334	17,941	41,264	43,334
China, Peoples Rep. of	554,480	776,842	858,985	554,480	776,842	858,985
Mexico	151,283	410,346	421,340	151,283	410,346	421,340
Russian Federation	35,760	60,792	61,046	35,760	60,792	61,046
Vietnam	59,670	105,782	114,075	59,670	105,782	114,075

SUB-TOTAL	819,134	1,395,026	1,498,780	819,134	1,395,026	1,498,780
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NATURAL HONEY, NOT PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE - - - LIGHT AMBER

Armenia, Rep. of	6,560	31,289	34,320	6,560	31,289	34,320
Brazil	394,785	1,050,101	1,097,738	394,785	1,050,101	1,097,738
Bulgaria	56,660	135,984	145,609	56,660	135,984	145,609
Canada	19,635	65,446	66,476	19,637	65,446	66,476
China, Peoples Rep. of	709,348	833,350	901,250	709,348	833,350	901,250
Czech Republic	37,140	98,031	102,015	37,140	98,031	102,215
Germany	9,899	53,943	54,443	9,899	53,943	54,443
India	668,400	1,234,967	1,341,717	668,400	1,234,967	1,341,717
Mexico	17,400	35,583	36,508	17,400	35,583	36,508
Peru	58,710	125,548	131,090	58,710	125,548	131,090
Romania	225,723	539,655	562,089	225,723	539,655	562,089
Spain	1,683	12,342	12,978	1,683	12,342	12,978
Taiwan	17,400	38,100	40,091	17,400	38,100	40,091
Thailand	58,500	122,920	131,035	58,500	122,920	131,035
Turkey	18,900	51,786	53,779	18,900	51,786	53,779
Ukraine	151,100	360,092	371,522	151,100	360,092	371,522
Vietnam	665,600	1,162,967	1,263,284	665,600	1,162,967	1,263,284

SUB-TOTAL	3,117,443	5,952,104	6,345,944	3,117,443	5,952,104	6,345,944
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NATURAL HONEY, NOT PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE – NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED OR INDICATED

Brazil	2,082	7,317	10,129	2,082	7,317	10,129
Canada	5,901	19,513	19,560	5,901	19,513	19,560
Dominican Republic	4,212	6,240	7,741	4,212	6,240	7,741
France	101	3,117	3,141	101	3,117	3,141
Mexico	95,399	276,953	280,253	95,399	276,953	280,253
Switzerland	611	6,020	6,348	611	6,020	6,348
Taiwan	484	2,856	3,042	484	2,856	3,042

SUB-TOTAL	108,790	322,016	330,214	108,790	322,016	330,214
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GRAND TOTAL	6,524,289	13,210,040	13,941,981	6,524,289	13,210,040	13,941,981
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